

Antelope Valley
Air Quality Management District



Draft
Staff Report

Proposed Rescission Of
Rule 1125 - Metal Container, Closure And Coil Coating
Operations and Adoption of Federal Negative
Declaration

For adoption on
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STAFF REPORT
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STAFF REPORT

Rule 1125 - *Metal Container, Closure and Coil Coating Operations*

I. PURPOSE OF STAFF REPORT

A staff report serves several discrete purposes. Its primary purpose is to provide a summary and background material to the members of the Governing Board. This allows the members of the Governing Board to be fully informed before making any required decision. It also provides the documentation necessary for the Governing Board to make any findings, which are required by law to be made prior to the approval or adoption of a document. In addition, a staff report ensures that the correct procedures and proper documentation for approval or adoption of a document have been performed. Finally, the staff report provides evidence for defense against legal challenges regarding the propriety of the approval or adoption of the document.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) requires areas designated nonattainment for ozone and classified moderate and above to adopt and maintain reasonably available control technology (RACT) rules. RACT rules are required for sources of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) which are either covered by a Control Technique Guideline (CTG) adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) or are major stationary sources of VOC and/or NOx (42 U.S.C. §7511a(b)(2); FCAA §182(b)(2)). If a rule does not exist or has been rescinded because the source category is not represented within the area, USEPA requires the submission of a Federal “Negative Declaration” (Fed. Neg. Dec.) certifying that those sources are not present. The AVAQMD is subject to the above requirements because the AVAQMD is designated nonattainment for ozone and is classified Severe-17.

USEPA issued a CTG in May of 1977 titled *Control of Volatile Organic Emissions From Existing Stationary Sources, Volume II: Surface Coating of Cans, Coils, Paper, Fabrics, Automobiles and Light –Duty Trucks*. There were also major sources of VOC and NOx within this source category located in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) and within the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), a predecessor agency to the AVAQMD. In addition the SCAQMD was committed to reducing NOx and VOC pursuant to their adopted and approved Ozone Nonattainment Plan. In response to this and other requirements the SCAQMD adopted Rule 1125 on May 6, 1979 and subsequently amended in 1982, 1984, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1991 and on January 13, 1995.

On July 1, 1997 the Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District (AVAPCD) was formed, pursuant to statute (former Health & Safety Code §40106, Ch. 542 Stats. 1996), with a jurisdiction of the Los Angeles County portion of SCAQMD that was not within the SCAB. The SCAQMD rules in effect in the AVAPCD remained in effect until the AVAPCD Governing Board superseded or amended them. The AVAPCD took no action on Rule 1125. On January 1, 2002 the AVAQMD was formed pursuant to statute to replace the AVAPCD (Health & Safety Code §§41300 et seq.). The rules of the AVAPCD

remained in effect until the AVAQMD Governing Board superceded or amended them. Thus, Rule 1125 as amended on January 13, 1995 is the current AVAQMD Rule.

Since the AVAQMD is subject to the RACT requirements of the FCAA, it may either retain a RACT rule for each source category covered by a CTG and for all other major stationary sources of VOCs and NOx within its jurisdiction or it may rescind the rule and submit a Fed. Neg. Dec. to certify that there are no sources covered by the rule within the jurisdiction of the AVAQMD.

The AVAQMD has identified that it does not have any sources of the type covered by Rule 1125 and is anticipating none in the near future. The AVAQMD is therefore proposing to rescind Rule 1125 and adopt and submit a Fed. Neg. Dec. for the metal container, closure and coil coating operations source category. Since Rule 1125 was submitted as a part of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) and a Fed. Neg. Dec. is also required to be part of the SIP, the rescission and adoption need to be submitted to USEPA as a SIP revision. The proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. were made available for public comments in compliance with the 30-day notice and comment period requirement on December 19, 2003.

III. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Governing Board of the AVAQMD, after conducting a public hearing adopt the resolution rescinding Rule 1125 – *Metal Container, Closure and Coil Coating Operations* and adopting the Fed. Neg. Dec. for the oxide of nitrogen emissions from this source category; making a determination that the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Categorical Exemption applies, certifying the Notice of Exemption and directing staff actions. Such action is necessary to remove a superfluous rule from the AVAQMD rulebook and the SIP and to certify that there are no sources of this type within the AVAQMD.

IV. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST

The findings and analysis as indicated below are required for the procedurally correct rescission of Rule 1125 - *Metal Container, Closure And Coil Coating Operations*. Each item is discussed, if applicable, in Section V below. Copies of documents are included in the appropriate Appendix.

FINDINGS REQUIRED FOR RULES & REGULATIONS

- ☒ Necessity
- ☒ Authority
- ☒ Clarity
- ☒ Consistency
- ☒ Nonduplication
- ☒ Reference
- ☒ Public Notice & Comment
- ☒ Public Hearing

REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN SUBMISSION (SIP):

- ☒ Public Notice & Comment
- ☒ Availability of Document
- ☒ Notice to Specified Entities (State, Air Districts, USEPA, Other States)
- ☒ Public Hearing
- ☒ Legal Authority to adopt and implement the document.
- ☒ Applicable State laws and regulations were followed.

ELEMENTS OF A FEDERAL SUBMISSION

- ☒ Elements as set forth in applicable Federal law or regulations.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT REQUIREMENTS (CEQA):

- ☐ Ministerial Action
- ☒ Exemption
- ☐ Negative Declaration
- ☐ Environmental Impact Report
- ☒ Appropriate findings, if necessary.
- ☐ Public Notice & Comment

SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS (RULES & REGULATIONS ONLY):

- ☒ Environmental impacts of compliance.
- ☐ Mitigation of impacts.
- ☐ Alternative methods of compliance.

OTHER:

- ☒ Written analysis of existing air pollution control requirements
- ☒ Economic Analysis
- ☒ Public Review

V. DISCUSSION OF LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

A. REQUIRED ELEMENTS/FINDINGS

This section discusses the State of California statutory requirements that apply to the proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec.. These are actions, that need to be performed, and/or information, that must be provided in order to amend the Rule in a procedurally correct manner.

1. State Findings Required for Adoption of Rules & Regulations:

Before adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation, the AVAQMD Governing Board is required to make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference based upon relevant information presented at the hearing. The information below is provided to assist the Board in making these findings.

a. Necessity:

The proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. is necessary to remove a superfluous rule from the AVAQMD rulebook and to properly indicate that there are no sources in this source category within the AVAQMD.

b. Authority:

AVAQMD has the authority pursuant to California Health and Safety Code (H & S Code) §40702 to adopt, amend or repeal rules and regulations. The rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. is a response to the requirements of 42 U.S.C. §7511a (FCAA §182(b)(2)).

c. Clarity:

The proposed rescission and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. serves as the official certification that there are no sources within this source category within the AVAQMD. Consequently, this action does not affect any particular group but it is subject to public review. The Fed. Neg. Dec. is clear in that it is written so that it can be easily understood by the general public.

d. Consistency:

The proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, any State law or regulation, federal law or regulation, or court decisions because they are consistent with USEPA policy that RACT rules are not required for source categories which are not represented within the AVAQMD. The adoption of a Fed. Neg. Dec. is the accepted practice for certifying the lack of such sources.

e. Nonduplication:

The proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. does not impose the same requirements as an existing State or federal law or regulation because the action does not impose any requirements.

f. Reference:

The rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. is a specific response to the requirements of 42 U.S.C. §7511a(b)(2) (FCAA §182(b)(2)).

g. Public Notice & Comment, Public Hearing:

Notice for the public hearing for the proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. *[were/will be]* published *mmmm dd*, 2003. See Appendix "B" for a copy of the public notice. See Appendix C for copies of comments, if any, and AVAQMD responses.

2. Federal Elements (SIP Submittals, Other Federal Submittals).

Submittals to USEPA are required to include various elements depending upon the type of document submitted and the underlying Federal law which requires the submittal. The information below indicates which elements are required for the proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. and how they were satisfied.

a. Satisfaction of Underlying Federal Requirements:

Since Rule 1125 was submitted as a revision to the SIP its removal and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. is subject to all the requirements for a SIP submittal. The criteria for determining completeness of SIP submissions are set forth in 40 CFR 51, Appendix V, 2.0 and are satisfied by completion of the elements listed in subsections b.-f. below.

b. Public Notice and Comment:

Notice for the public hearing for the proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. *will be* published December 19, 2003. See Appendix "B" for a copy of the public notice.

c. Availability of Document:

Copies of the proposed rescission of Rule 1125, the Fed. Neg. Dec. and the accompanying draft staff report *will be* made available to the public on December 19, 2003.

d. Notice to Specified Entities

Copies of the proposed rescission of Rule 1125, the Fed. Neg. Dec. and the accompanying draft staff report *will be* mailed to all affected agencies, including but not limited to CARB and USEPA.

e. Public Hearing:

A public hearing to consider the proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. has been set for January 20, 2004.

f. Legal Authority to Adopt and Implement:

The AVAQMD has the authority pursuant to H&S Code §40702 to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations and to do such acts as may be necessary or proper to execute the duties imposed upon the AVAQMD.

g. Applicable State Laws and Regulations Were Followed:

Public notice and hearing procedures pursuant to H&S Code §§40725-40728 have been followed. See Section (V)(A)(1) above for compliance with state findings required pursuant to H&S Code §40727. See Section (V)(B) below for compliance with the required analysis of existing requirements pursuant to H&S Code §40727.2. See Section (V)(C) for compliance with economic analysis requirements pursuant to H&S Code §40920.6. See Section (V)(C) below for compliance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

(B) WRITTEN ANALYSIS OF EXISTING REQUIREMENTS

H & S Code §40727.2 requires air districts to prepare a written analysis of all existing federal air pollution control requirements that apply to the same equipment or source type as the rule proposed for modification by the district. The proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. will not apply any requirements since there are no sources of the type regulated by this rule within the AVAQMD. Therefore the preparation of a written analysis of existing pollution control requirements that apply to the same equipment or source type is not required.

C. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

1. General.

Since there are no sources of the type regulated by Rule 1125 within the AVAQMD there will be no economic impact due to the proposed rescission and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec.

2. Incremental Cost Effectiveness.

Pursuant to H&S Code §40920.6, incremental cost effectiveness calculations are required for rules and regulations which are adopted or amended to meet the California Clean Air Act requirements for Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) or “all feasible measures” to control volatile compounds, oxides of nitrogen or oxides of sulfur.

The proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. is not subject to incremental cost effectiveness calculations because this rule does not impose BARCT or “all feasible measures”.

D. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS (CEQA)

1. Through the process described below, it was determined that a Notice of Exemption would be the appropriate CEQA process for the proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec.
 - a. The proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. meets the CEQA definition of "project." It is not a "ministerial" action.
 - b. The proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. is exempt from CEQA review because there are no sources of the type regulated by this rule within the AVAQMD, and there is no potential that the amendments might cause the release of additional air contaminants or create any adverse environmental impacts, a Class 8 categorical exemption (14 Cal. Code Reg. §15308) applies.

E. SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

1. Potential Environmental Impacts

There are no potential environmental impacts because there are no sources of the type regulated by Rule 1125 within the AVAQMD.

2. Mitigation of Impacts

N/A

3. Alternative Methods of Compliance

N/A

F. PUBLIC REVIEW

See Staff Report Section (V)(A)(1)(g) and (2)(b), as well as Appendix B.

VI. TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

A. SOURCE DESCRIPTION

Rule 1125 applied to all coating operations used in the manufacturing and reconditioning of metal cans, drums, pails, lids and closures. There are no sources of this type within the AVAQMD.

B. EMISSIONS

The proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. will result in no change in emissions because there are no sources of this type within the AVAQMD.

C. CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

The proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and adoption of the Fed. Neg. Dec. imposes no control requirements because there are no sources of this type within the AVAQMD. New sources of this type locating within the AVAQMD after this action would be subject to the requirements of New Source Review and would be required to have Best Available Control Technology and could be required to provide offsets.

D. PROPOSED RULE SUMMARY

This section gives a brief overview of the proposed rescission of Rule 1125 and the Fed. Neg. Dec. The rescission will remove Rule 1125 from the AVAQMD rule book. The Fed. Neg. Dec. will serve as official notification to USEPA that there are no sources of the type regulated by current Rule 1125 within the AVAQMD.

E. SIP HISTORY

1. SIP History.

On July 1, 1997 the AVAPCD was formed, pursuant to statute (former Health & Safety Code §40106, Ch. 542 Stats. 1996), with a jurisdiction of the Los Angeles County portion of SCAQMD that was not within the SCAB. The SCAQMD rules in effect in the AVAPCD remained in effect until the AVAPCD Governing Board superceded or amended them. The AVAPCD took no action on Rule 1125. On January 1, 2002 the AVAQMD was formed pursuant to statute to replace the AVAPCD (Health & Safety Code §§41300 et seq.). The rules of the AVAPCD remained in effect until the AVAQMD Governing Board superceded or amended them. Thus, Rule 1125 as amended on January 13, 1995 is the current AVAQMD Rule. Any rules that were approved into the SIP which were approved for a predecessor agency and effective within the current jurisdiction of the AVAQMD are therefore part of the SIP for the AVAQMD.

The SCAQMD, a predecessor agency to the AVAQMD, initially adopted Rule 1125 on May 6, 1979. It was submitted by CARB as a SIP revision on December 17, 1979 and

approved by USEPA at 46 FR 5965 (01/21/81; 40 CFR 52.220(c)(58)(ii)(B)). SCAQMD amended Rule 1125 on January 8, 1982. This version was submitted on March 01, 1982 and approved at 48 FR 46047 (10/11/83; 40 CFR 52.220(c)(121)(i)(B)). SCAQMD amended Rule 1125 on December 7, 1984 and this version was approved at 52 FR 26148 (07/13/87; 40 CFR 52.220(c)(159)(v)(A)). The January 10, 1986 version was proposed for disapproval on September 20, 1988 and the AVAQMD is unaware of any USEPA action on the May 5, 1989, December 1, 1989, March 2, 1990, and November 2, 1990 versions. The August 2, 1991 version was submitted by CARB on May 13, 1993 and approved at 59 FR 17698 (04/14/94; 40 CFR 52.220(c)(189)(i)(A)(4)). The last amendment by SCAQMD occurred on January 13, 1995. This version was submitted by CARB as a SIP revision on February 24, 1995 and approved by USEPA at 60 FR 31084 (6/13/95; 40 CFR 52.220(c)(215)(i)(A)(5)).

2. SIP Analysis.

The AVAQMD does not have any sources of the type regulated by Rule 1125 within its jurisdiction. Therefore, the AVAQMD will request that USEPA remove the current version of Rule 1125 from the SIP for the AVAQMD and replace it with the Fed. Neg. Dec. for this source category.

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APPENDIX "A"
Rule 1125 - *Metal Container, Closure And Coil Coating Operations*
Iterated Version

The iterated version is provided so that the changes to an existing rule may be easily found. The manner of differentiating text is as follows:

1. **Shaded text** identifies new or revised language.
2. ~~— Lined out text~~ identifies language which is being deleted.
3. Normal text identifies the current language of the current rule which will remain unchanged by the adoption of the proposed amendments.
4. *Italicized text* identifies explanatory material that is not part of the proposed language.

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~~(Adopted: 05/06/79; Amended: 01/08/82; Amended: 12/07/84;
Amended: 01/10/86; Amended: 05/05/89; Amended: 12/01/89;
Amended: 03/02/90; Amended: 11/02/90; Amended: 12/07/90;
Amended: 08/02/91; Amended: 01/13/95; Rescinded: _____)~~

RULE 1125

Metal Container, Closure, And Coil Coating Operations

(a) Applicability

~~This rule applies to all coating operations in the manufacturing and/or reconditioning of metal cans, drums, pails, lids, and closures. It also includes coating of the surface of flat metal sheets, strips, rolls, or coils during the manufacturing and/or reconditioning of metal containers, closures, and coils.~~

(b) Definitions

~~For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:~~

- ~~(1) AEROSOL COATING PRODUCT is a pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that is dispensed by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application.~~
- ~~(2) CLOSURE is any component which is used to close or seal a filled can, jar, or bottle.~~
- ~~(3) COATING APPLICATOR is any apparatus used to apply a surface coating.~~
- ~~(4) COATING LINE is any operation or process for applying, drying, or baking and/or curing surface coatings, together with associated equipment, such as a coating applicator, flash-off area, and oven.~~
- ~~(5) COIL is any flat metal sheet or strip that is rolled or wound in concentric rings.~~
- ~~(6) DRUM is any cylindrical metal shipping container larger than 12 gallons capacity but no larger than 110 gallons capacity.~~
- ~~(7) END SEALING COMPOUND is any compound which is applied to the can ends of a metal container and/or cover, and which functions as a gasket when the end is assembled.~~
- ~~(8) EXEMPT COMPOUNDS are any of the following compounds:
 - ~~(A) Group I (General)
trifluoromethane (HFC-23)
pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)~~~~

~~1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)~~
~~tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)~~
~~1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)~~
~~1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a)~~
~~chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)~~
~~dichlorotrifluoroethane (HCFC-123)~~
~~2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)~~
~~dichlorofluoroethane (HCFC-141b)~~
~~chlorodifluoroethane (HCFC-142b)~~
~~cyclic branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes~~
~~cyclic branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations~~
~~cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations~~
~~sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine~~

~~(B) — Group II~~

~~methylene chloride~~
~~1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)~~
~~trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113)~~
~~dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)~~
~~trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)~~
~~dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)~~
~~chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)~~

~~The use of Group II compounds and/or carbon tetrachloride may be restricted in the future because they are toxic, potentially toxic, upper-atmosphere ozone depleters, or cause other environmental impacts. By January 1, 1996, production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform), and carbon tetrachloride will be phased out in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 82 (December 10, 1993).~~

- ~~(9) — EXTERIOR BASE COATING is any coating applied to the exterior of a can body, end, or flat sheet to provide protection to the metal or to provide background for any subsequent printing operation.~~
- ~~(10) — EXTERIOR END COATING is a coating applied to the exterior end of a can to provide protection to the metal.~~
- ~~(11) — FOOD/BEVERAGE CAN is any metal container intended for packaging food or beverages.~~
- ~~(12) — GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF COATING, LESS WATER AND LESS EXEMPT COMPOUNDS is the weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids and can be calculated by the following equation:~~

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Coating, Less Water} \\ \text{and Less Exempt Compounds} \end{array} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m - V_w - V_{es}}$$

Where:

W_s	=	weight of volatile compounds in grams
W_w	=	weight of water in grams
W_{es}	=	weight of exempt compounds in grams
V_m	=	volume of material in liters
V_w	=	volume of water in liters
V_{es}	=	volume of exempt compounds in liters

- (13) ~~HAND APPLICATION METHOD~~ is the application of coatings using manually held, non-automatic equipment. Examples of this method includes, but are not limited to, application by paint brush, hand roller, trowel, spatula, dauber, rag, and sponge.
- (14) ~~HIGH-VOLUME, LOW-PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY~~ is a coating application system which is designed to be operated at air pressures between 0.1 and 10.0 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) at the air cap of the spray gun.
- (15) ~~INK~~ is any coating used in any operation that imparts color, design, alphabet, or numerals on an exterior surface of a metal container, closure, or coil.
- (16) ~~INTERIOR BASE COATING~~ is any coating applied to the interior of a can body, end, or flat sheet to provide a protective lining between the product and the can.
- (17) ~~INTERIOR BODY SPRAY~~ is any coating sprayed on the interior of the can body to provide a protective film between the product and the can.
- (18) ~~METAL CONTAINER, CLOSURE, AND COIL COATING~~ is any VOC-containing coating applied to the surfaces of metal cans, drums, pails, lids, closures, or to the surface of flat metal sheets, strips, rolls, or coils during the manufacturing and/or reconditioning process.
- (19) ~~NECKER LUBRICANT~~ is any fluid or solid lubricant applied to a can forming tool to reduce friction while reducing the can diameter to form a neck.
- (20) ~~OVERVARNISH~~ is any coating applied directly over a design coating to reduce the coefficient of friction, to provide gloss, and to protect the finish against abrasion and corrosion.
- (21) ~~PAIL~~ is any cylindrical metal shipping container of from 1-gallon to 12-gallon capacity and constructed of 29 gauge or heavier material.

- (22) ~~SOLVENT CLEANING OPERATION~~ is the removal of loosely held uncured adhesives, uncured inks, uncured coatings, and contaminants from parts, products, tools, machinery, equipment, and general work areas. Contaminants include, but are not limited to, dirt, soil, and grease. In a cleaning process which consists of a series of cleaning methods, each distinct method shall constitute a separate solvent cleaning operation.
- (23) ~~THREE-PIECE CAN SIDE SEAM SPRAY~~ is any coating sprayed on a welded, cemented, or soldered seam to protect the exposed metal.
- (24) ~~VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC)~~ is any volatile compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, methane, and exempt compounds.

(c) ~~Requirements~~

- (1) Any person shall not use or apply any coating on any coating line of the type designated below which contains any volatile organic compound in excess of the following limits:

VOC LIMITS

Coating	Grams per liter of Coating, Less Water and Exempt Compounds	
	g/L	lb/gal
Can Coating		
(A) Three-Piece Can Sheet Basecoat (exterior and interior and overvarnish)	225	1.9
(B) Two-Piece Can Exterior Basecoat and Overvarnish	250	2.1
(C) Inks	300	2.5
(D) Can Interior Body Spray		
(i) Two-Piece Can	440	3.7
(ii) Three-Piece Can	510	4.2
(E) Three-Piece Can Side Seam Spray	660	5.5
(F) End Sealing Compound		
(i) Food/Beverage Cans	440	3.7
(ii) Non-Food Cans	440	3.7
(After March 1, 1991)	0	0
(F) End Sealing Compound		
(i) Food/Beverage Cans	440	3.7
(ii) Non-Food Cans	440	3.7
(After March 1, 1991)	0	0
(G) Drums, Pails, and Lids Coating		
(i) New		
Exterior	340	2.8

Coating	Grams per liter of Coating, Less Water and Exempt Compounds	
	g/L	lb/gal
Interior	420	3.5
(ii) Reconditioned		
Exterior	420	3.5
Interior	510	4.2
(H) Necker Lubricants	100	0.8
Coil Coating	200	1.7

(2) Any person may comply with the provisions of paragraph (c)(1), and/or (c)(5) by using an emission control system, for reducing VOC emissions which has been approved in writing by the Executive Officer:

(A) The emission control system shall collect at least 90 percent by weight of the emissions generated using USEPA, ARB, and District methods specified in subparagraph (e)(2)(A) and have a destruction efficiency of at least 95 percent by weight, or

(B) The approved system shall reduce the VOC emissions when using non-compliant coatings to an equivalent or greater level that would be achieved by the provisions in paragraph (c)(1). The required efficiency of an emission control system at which an equivalent or greater level of VOC reduction will be achieved shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$C.E. = \left[1 - \left\{ \frac{(VOC_{LWc})}{(VOC_{LWn,Max})} \times \frac{1 - (VOC_{LWn,Max}/D_{n,Max})}{1 - (VOC_{LWc}/D_c)} \right\} \right] \times 100$$

Where:

C.E. = Control Efficiency, percent

VOC_{LWc} = VOC Limit of Rule 1125, less water and less exempt compounds, pursuant to subdivision (c).

$VOC_{LWn,Max}$ = Maximum VOC content of non-compliant coating used in conjunction with a control device, less water and less exempt compounds.

$D_{n,Max}$ = Density of solvent, reducer, or thinner contained in the non-compliant coating, containing the maximum VOC content of the multicomponent coating.

D_c = Density of corresponding solvent, reducer, or thinner used in the compliant coating system = 880g/L.

~~(3) — Alternative Emission Control Plan~~

~~— Owners and/or operators may comply with the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) by means of an Alternative Emission Control Plan pursuant to Rule 108.~~

~~(4) — Transfer Efficiency~~

~~— A person or facility shall not apply any coating subject to the provisions of this rule unless the coating is applied with properly operating equipment according to operating procedures specified by the equipment manufacturer or the Executive Officer or his designee, and by the use of one of the following methods:~~

~~(A) — electrostatic application; or~~

~~(B) — flow coat; or~~

~~(C) — roll coat; or~~

~~(D) — dip coat; or~~

~~(E) — high-volume, low-pressure (HVLV) spray; or~~

~~(F) — hand application methods; or~~

~~(G) — such other coating application methods as are demonstrated to the Executive Officer to be capable of achieving at least 65 percent transfer efficiency and for which written approval of the Executive Officer has been obtained.~~

~~(5) — Solvent Cleaning Operations, Storage and Disposal of VOC-containing Materials~~

~~— All solvent cleaning operations and the storage and disposal of VOC-containing materials used in solvent cleaning operations shall be carried out pursuant to Rule 1171 — Solvent Cleaning Operations.~~

~~(6) — Recordkeeping~~

~~— Notwithstanding provisions of subdivision (g), records shall be maintained pursuant to Rule 109, except that usage records for complying inks may be grouped by ink categories and each category constitutes a different VOC content.~~

~~(d) — Prohibition of Specification and Sale~~

~~(1) — A person shall not solicit or require any other person to use, in the District, any coating or combination of coatings to be applied to any metal container, closure, or coil subject to the provisions of this rule that does not meet the limits and requirements of this rule;~~

~~or of an Alternative Emission Control Plan (AECF) approved pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (c)(3) of this rule.~~

~~(2) The requirements of paragraph (d)(1) shall apply to all written or oral agreements executed, entered into, or renewed including options after December 1, 1989.~~

~~(3) A person shall not sell, offer for sale, use, or apply any coating within the district, applied to any metal container, closure, or coil subject to the provisions of this rule, containing the following exempt compounds:~~

~~methylene chloride;
trifluoromethane (FC-23);
trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113);
dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);
trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11);
dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114), and
chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115).~~

~~(4) A person shall not sell or offer for sale for use within the District any coating which contains volatile organic compounds in excess of the limits specified in this rule for any application governed by this rule unless the label on the product or the data sheets for the product clearly bear the warning that the coating shall not be used unless compliance with the rule can be achieved.~~

~~(e) Test Methods~~

~~(1) The VOC content of coatings subject to the provisions of this rule shall be determined by the following methods:~~

~~(A) United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Reference Method 24 (Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Part 60, Appendix A.). The exempt compound content shall be determined by SCAQMD Method 303 (Determination of Exempt Compounds) contained in the SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual; or,~~

~~(B) SCAQMD Method 304 [Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials] contained in the SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual.~~

~~(C) Exempt Perfluorocarbon Compounds~~

~~—The following classes of compounds:~~

~~—cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;~~

- ~~_____ cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;~~
- ~~_____ cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and~~
- ~~_____ sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine;~~

~~_____ will be analyzed as exempt compounds for compliance with subdivision (c), only when manufacturers specify which individual compounds are used in the coating formulation. In addition, the manufacturers must identify the USEPA, California Air Resources Board, and the SCAQMD approved test methods used to quantify the amount of each exempt compound.~~

~~(2) Determination of Efficiency of Emission Control System~~

~~(A) The efficiency of the collection device of the emission control system as specified in paragraph (c)(2) shall be determined by the USEPA method cited in 55 Federal Register 26865 (June 29, 1990), or any other method approved by the USEPA, the California Air Resources Board, and the SCAQMD.~~

~~(B) The efficiency of the control device of the emission control system as specified in paragraph (c)(2) and the VOC content in the control device exhaust gases, measured and calculated as carbon, shall be determined by USEPA Test Methods 25, 25A, or SCAQMD Test Method 25.1 (Determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon) as applicable. USEPA Test Method 18, or ARB Method 422 shall be used to determine emissions of exempt compounds.~~

~~(3) The transfer efficiency of alternative coating application methods shall be determined in accordance with the SCAQMD method "Spray Equipment Transfer Efficiency Test Procedure for Equipment User, May 24, 1989".~~

~~(4) Multiple Test Methods~~

~~_____ When more than one test method or set of test methods are specified for any testing, a violation of any requirement of this rule established by any one of the specified test methods or set of test methods shall constitute a violation of this rule.~~

~~(5) All test methods referenced in this section shall be the most recently approved version.~~

~~(f) Rule 442 Applicability~~

~~Any metal container, closure, or coil coating operation or facility which is exempt from all or a portion of this rule shall comply with the provisions of Rule 442.~~

~~(g) Exemptions~~

- ~~(1) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the spray coating of one gallon per day or less of coatings at a single facility.~~
- ~~(2) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to aerosol coating products.~~

~~{SIP: Approved 6/13/95, 60 FR 31084, 40 CFR 52.220(c)(215)(i)(A)(5); Approved 4/14/94, 59 FR 17698, 40 CFR 52.220(c)(189)(i)(A)(4); Approved _____, _____, 40 CFR 52.220(c)(159)(v)(A); Approved 10/11/83, 48 FR 46047, 40 CFR 52.220(c)(121)(i)(B); Approved 1/21/81, 46 FR 5965, 40 CFR 52.220(c)(69)(i)}~~

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**ANTELOPE VALLEY AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
FEDERAL NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR
METAL CONTAINER, CLOSURE AND COIL COATING OPERATIONS
(Former Rule 1125)**

The Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) requires areas designated nonattainment for ozone and classified moderate and above to adopt and maintain reasonably available control technology (RACT) rules. RACT rules are required for sources of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) which are either covered by a Control Technique Guideline (CTG) adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) or are major stationary sources of VOC and/or NO_x (42 U.S.C. §7511a(b)(2); FCAA §182(b)(2)). If a rule does not exist or has been rescinded because the source category is not represented within the area, USEPA requires the submission of a Federal "Negative Declaration" (Fed. Neg. Dec.) certifying that those sources are not present. The AVAQMD is subject to the above requirements because the AVAQMD is designated nonattainment for ozone and is classified Severe-17.

USEPA issued a CTG in May of 1977 titled *Control of Volatile Organic Emissions From Existing Stationary Sources, Volume II: Surface Coating of Cans, Coils, Paper, Fabrics, Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks*. There were major sources of VOC and NO_x within this source category located in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) and within the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), a predecessor agency to the AVAQMD. In addition the SCAQMD was committed to reducing NO_x and VOC pursuant to their adopted and approved Ozone Nonattainment Plan. In response to this and other requirements the SCAQMD adopted Rule 1125 on May 6, 1979 and subsequently amended it on January 8, 1982; December 7, 1984; January 10, 1986; May 5, 1989; December 1, 1989; March 2, 1990; November 2 1990; December 7, 1990; August 2, 1991; and January 13, 1995.

Since the AVAQMD is subject to the RACT requirements of the FCAA, it may either retain a RACT rule for each source category covered by a CTG and for all other major stationary sources of VOCs and NO_x within its jurisdiction or it may rescind the rule and submit a Fed. Neg. Dec. to certify that there are no sources covered by the rule within the jurisdiction of the AVAQMD.

The AVAQMD has identified that it does not have any sources of the type covered by Rule 1125 and is anticipating none in the near future. The search was conducted using the AVAQMD's permit files, emissions inventory, industry trade group contacts and other methods. Therefore, the AVAQMD has rescinded Rule 1125 and has adopted this Fed. Neg. Dec. for the metal container, closure and coil coating operations source category.

I certify, on behalf of the AVAQMD, that to my knowledge, the AVAQMD does not have any major stationary sources of VOC and/or NO_x in the metal container, closure and coil coating operations source category. Therefore, the AVAQMD requests USEPA to remove Rule 1125 from the California State Implementation Plan for the AVAQMD and replace it with this Federal Negative Declaration.

Date: _____

CHARLES L. FRYXELL
Air Pollution Control Officer

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APPENDIX "B"
PUBLIC NOTICE DOCUMENTS

Proof of Publication for Notice of Public Hearing – Antelope Valley Press 12/19/03

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DECLARATION OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

County of Los Angeles

ss

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the **Antelope Valley Press**, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published daily in the city of Palmdale, County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, under date of October 24, 1931, Case Number 328601; Modified Case Number 657770 April 11, 1956; also operating as the Ledger-Gazette, adjudicated a legal newspaper June 15, 1927, by Superior Court decree No. 224545; also operating as the Desert Mailer News, formerly known as the South Antelope Valley Foothill News, adjudicated a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California on June 15, 1967, Case Number NOC564 and adjudicated a newspaper of general circulation for the City of Lancaster, State of California on January 26, 1990; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

December 19, 2003

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.


Signature

Dated: December 19, 2003

NOTICE OF HEARING

NOTICE IS HEARBY GIVEN that the Governing Board of the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District (AVAQMD) will conduct a public hearing on January 20, 2004 at 10:00 A.M. to consider the rescission of Rule 1125 - Metal Container, Closure and Coil Coating Operations and adoption of Federal Negative Declaration for that source category.

SAID HEARING will be conducted in the Governing Board Chambers located at the AVAQMD offices 43301 Division Street, Suite 200, Lancaster, CA 92529-4649 where all interested persons may be present and be heard. Copies of the proposed rescission of Rule 1125 - Metal Container, Closure and Coil Coating Operations, Federal Negative Declaration for that source category and the Staff Report are on file and may be obtained from the Clerk of the Governing Board at the AVAQMD Offices. Written comments may be submitted to Bret Banks, Operations Manager at the above office address. Comments must be received no later than January 19, 2004 to be considered. If you have any questions you may contact Karen Nowak, Deputy District Counsel at (760) 245-1681 x6810 for further information.

The rescission of Rule 1125 - Metal Container, Closure and Coil Coating Operations and adoption of Federal Negative Declaration for that source category will remove a superfluous rule from the AVAQMD rule book and formally notify USEPA that there are no sources of the type regulated by Rule 1125 located within the AVAQMD.

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) the AVAQMD has determined that a Categorical Exemption (Class 8 - 14 Cal. Code Reg 15308) applies and has prepared a Notice of Exemption for this action.

Crystal Bates
Deputy Clerk of the Board
Antelope Valley Air Quality
Management District
Publish: 12/19/03

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APPENDIX "C"

PUBLIC COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

1. CARB “No Comment Letter”

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**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
AIR RESOURCES BOARD**



P. O. Box 2815
Sacramento, California 95812

January 6, 2004

ARB Staff Rule Review Results

To: Mr. Charles L. Fryxell, Air Pollution Control Officer
Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District
Telephone Number: (661) 723-8070
e-mail: cfryxell@mdaqmd.ca.gov

From: Dave Brown, (916) 324-1129
e-mail: dabrown@arb.ca.gov

The following proposed rules, which were scheduled for a public hearing held by your District Board on January 5, 2004, were received by us on December 1, 2003, for our review:

Rule 1125 Metal Container, Closure And Coil Coating Operations
(for rescission)

Rule 1126 Magnet Wire Coating Operations (for rescission)

The Air Resources Board staff has reviewed the rules and, based on the information available to us at this time, we have no comments.

The rules were examined by the Enforcement Division, the Stationary Source Division, and the Monitoring and Laboratory Division.

If you have any questions, please contact me by e-mail or at the telephone number above.

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APPENDIX "D"
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT
DOCUMENTATION

Draft Notice of Exemption

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NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

To: County Clerk
District

Los Angeles County
12400 E. Imperial Hwy, #1001
Norwalk, CA 90650

From: Antelope Valley Air Quality Management

43301 Division St. Suite 206
Lancaster, CA 93535-4649

☒ AVAQMD Clerk of the Governing Board

Project Title: Proposed rescission of Rule 1125 – *Metal Container, Closure and Coil Coating Operations* and adoption of a Federal Negative Declaration (Fed. Neg. Dec.)..

Project Location - Specific: Los Angeles County portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin.

Project Location - County: Los Angeles County

Description of Project: The Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District (AVAQMD) proposes to rescind Rule 1125 – *Metal Container, Closure and Coil Coating Operations* and adopt a Fed. Neg. Dec. because there are no such facilities within the jurisdiction of the AVAQMD and none are anticipated in the near future.

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District

Exempt Status: (check one)

- ☐ Ministerial ("21080(b)(1); 15268);
- ☐ Emergency Project ("21080(b)(4); 15269(b));
- ☒ Categorical Exemption (Class 8 - 14 Cal. Code Reg. '15308).

Reasons Why Project is Exempt: The rescission of Rule 1125 – *Metal Container, Closure and Coil Coating Operations* and adoption of a Fed. Neg. Dec. has no anticipated environmental impacts due to the fact that there are no sources of this type within the jurisdiction of the AVAQMD.

Lead Agency: Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District

Contact Person:

Area Code/Telephone/Extension: (661) 723-8070

SIGNATURE: _____ **TITLE:** Operations Manager
Bret Banks

DATE:

DATE RECEIVED FOR FILING:

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APPENDIX "E" BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following documents were consulted in the preparation of this staff report and the proposed rescission of Rule 1125:

60 FR 31081 (June 13, 1995)

60 FR 31084 (June 13, 1995)

59 FR 28503 (June 2, 1994)

Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources, Volume II: Surface Coating of Cans, Coils, Paper, Fabrics, Automobiles, and Light-Duty Trucks (May 1977, EPA 405/2-77-008)
NTIS No. PB-272 445

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